



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where freedom's foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Good News from Knoxville.

The telegraph to-day brings us exciting and glorious news from Knoxville. Long-street utterly failed in an assault, with his choicest troops, upon our position, and has received a lesson he will not be slow in improving. This adds another laurel to the victorious Army of the Cumberland. When shall we hear the glad news of triumph from the Potomac?

Findings of Courts Martial.

The Army and Navy Gazette gives a list of the findings by recent courts martial. Among them we find the following of western officers:

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Lieutenant Colonel R. H. White, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, to date October 25, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defense before the commission.

SUSPENSION OF PAY.

The pay of the following officers is suspended until proper rolls and returns for their respective regiments or batteries are filed in the office of the Adjutant General, evidence of which will be a certificate to that effect from that office, viz:

- Commanding officer 81st Indiana volunteers.
- Commanding officer 85th Indiana volunteers.
- Commanding officer 3d Iowa volunteers.
- Commanding officer 80th Illinois volunteers.
- Commanding officer 98th Illinois volunteers.
- Commanding officer 110th Illinois volunteers.
- Commanding officer 14th Illinois cavalry.
- Commanding officer 1st Michigan cavalry.
- Commanding officer 5th Michigan cavalry.
- Commanding officer 27th Wisconsin volunteers.
- Commanding officer 16th Wisconsin volunteers.
- Commanding officer 32d Wisconsin volunteers.

The Vote at State Elections.

We give below the vote on governor at the several elections in this state since the organization of the republican party. At the election in 1856 there was a small majority for all the democratic candidates on the state ticket except governor:

1856.—Coles Bashford, (Rep.).....	36,003
Wm. A. Barstow, (Dem.).....	35,694
Total vote.....	72,197
Republican majority.....	1,099
1857.—A. W. Randall, (Rep.).....	41,961
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Total vote.....	89,732
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1859.—A. W. Randall, (Rep.).....	63,500
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Total vote.....	123,016
Republican majority.....	3,984
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B. Ferguson, (Dem.).....	45,467
Total vote.....	99,234
Rep. and Union maj.....	8,320
1863.—Jas. T. Lewis, (Union).....	79,583
H. L. Palmer, (Copperhead).....	55,225
Total vote.....	134,808
Union majority.....	24,358

It will be seen that the aggregate vote at the last election is larger than was ever cast at any previous state election, and is the largest ever given except at the presidential election of 1860, when the aggregate vote was 151,131, and the republican majority 21,089.

A NOVEL SUIT.—A judgment for \$30 has just been rendered against the city of Milwaukee for injuries done by a hog to the clothes of one of its citizens, while those clothes were hanging on a line.—This is the legitimate and just result of the city allowing hogs to run at large for fear of disaffecting the democratic vote so useful to its politicians.

Our of the fifteen regiments of nine months' troops from Massachusetts who went to the war, there were but one hundred and seventeen killed or died from wounds.

THE BILLINGER MURDER.—The grand jury of Juneau county having failed to find indictments against the soldiers charged with the killing of Mr. Billinger, at New Lisbon last fall, they will now be tried by court martial. It is said the most prominent one in the affray has escaped.

The New Jersey copperheads intend to repudiate greenbacks after the second Tuesday of January next on the ground that no securities have been placed in the hands of the state authorities for their redemption. Bad for Camden and Amboy.

VOTE OF THE 30TH REGIMENT.—Returns from all the companies of this regiment, —two of them being up the Missouri river —have been received. The total vote of the regiment is 559 for Lewis, to 20 for Palmer.

The Missouri senate has passed a bill repealing the old law prohibiting whites teaching slaves to read and write. The senate on a test vote was tied on the second reading of the bill to call a state convention.

The Great Victory of Chattanooga.

By J. A. DENELL, (Continued.)

On the 23d instant, at 11.30 in the forenoon, General Grant ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle as if on parade.

The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle pits, and from the summit of Mission Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, so regularly was it all done.

The line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, reached our picket lines and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who replied and ran into their advanced line of rifle pits. After them our skirmishers, and in turn, along the center of the line of 23,000 troops which General Thomas had so quickly displayed, until we opened fire. Prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review to general drill, and that it was too late to send their camps for reinforcements, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight.

At three in the afternoon the important advanced position of Orchard Knob, and the lines right and left, were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night. The next day at daylight General Thomas had 5,000 men across the Tennessee, and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about six miles above Chattanooga.

The rebel steamer Dunbar was repaired at the right moment, and rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over 4,000 men. By nightfall General Thomas had seized the extremity of Mission Ridge nearest the river, and was intrenching himself. General Howard, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and center. General Hooker scaled the slope of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels around the point, captured some 2,000 prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelley's Ferry, whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads, and twice across the Tennessee on the pontoon bridges brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Mission Ridge, on the extreme left, and the side of Lookout Mountain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp fires of loyal troops. The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of General Hooker's battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard.

At nightfall the sky cleared, and the full moon, "the traitor's doom," shone upon the beautiful scene until 1 o'clock in the morning, when twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on. Then it ceased. A bright cannonade from Chattanooga crossed the Chattanooga creek and opened communication with Hooker.

General Grant's headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d, and the day of the 24th, were in Wood's house, except when in the course of the day he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th, the stars and stripes were hoisted on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain.

Hooker moved to descend the mountain, and striking Mission Ridge at the Ross villa Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman, or marching for the railroad and raising the siege.

They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga? would they abandon that of Chickamauga?

The 20 pounders and 41-inch rifle of Wood's redoubt opened on Mission Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, which, with rifle parrots, answered, and the cannonade, thus commenced, continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Mission Ridge, and from Mission Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's redoubt, over the heads of Generals Grant and Thomas and their staffs, who were with us in this favorable position from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheater. The headquarters were under fire all day long.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from General Sherman, and General Howard marched the 11th corps to join him.

Gen. Thomas sent out skirmishers, who drove in the enemy's pickets, and chased them into their intrenchments, and at the foot of Mission Ridge Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, intrenched on a high knob next to that on which Sherman himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made.

Sherman reached the edge of the crest and held his ground firm. It seemed to me, an hour, but was but a few minutes of repulse by the rebels.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers followed by a deployed line of battle, some two miles in length. At the signal of leaden shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into rifle pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels.

The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the gray rebels swarm out of the ledge line of rifle pits in numbers which surprised us, and over the base of the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and over to their top.

Some regiments passed on and swarmed up the steep side of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to assault the assailants.

With cheers answering to cheers, the men swarmed upward. They gathered to the points least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them. A well directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit, and the gun was sent galloping to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured, with cheers.

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

Bragg left the house in which he had held his headquarters, and rode to the rear as our troops crowded the hill on either side of him.

General Grant proceeded to the summit and then did we only know its height. Some of the captured artillery was put

Artillerymen were sent for to work the guns.

Caissons were searched for ammunition. The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces, and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades across.

A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Baird's line, boldly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgment was soon effected. The other assault to the right of our center gained the summit, and the rebels thrashed down their arms and fled.

Hooker coming in favorable position swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

Bragg's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of maneuvering and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the center is broken. Burnside is relieved from danger in East Tennessee.

Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued. Georgia and the southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

To-night the estimate of captures is several thousand of prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery.

Our loss for so great a victory is not severe.

Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats toward Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit.

To-day I viewed the battle-field, which extends for six miles along Mission Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

Probably not so well directed, so well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed, but that assault by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since Bragg sent him to General Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove any non-combatants who might still be in Chattanooga.

No reply has been returned, but the combatants having removed from this vicinity it is probable that non-combatants can remain without impediment.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster Gen'l.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. Special to Post.—It is rumored that Meade will be removed from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that a new commander will lead the army in a campaign. The army is in good spirits.

There is no truth in the rumors that Secretary Chase will apply to the banks for a new loan. New national banks will have an opportunity to take some 6 per cent. treasury notes, if the directors wish it.

The military authorities received a telegram this morning from Gen. Foster, who was joined at Cumberland Gap by the 4th corps previously sent thither by Burnside to guard that important point. The troops under the former might perhaps be able to inflict some damage on the rear of General Longstreet, who is retreating into Virginia.

Gen. Sherman would reach the neighborhood of Knoxville to-day.

New York, Dec. 3. The falling back of Meade's army had a marked influence upon stocks to-day, and there was a decided improvement throughout the whole list of railroad shares. Thus new more of the Potomac army puts an entire new aspect upon the military situation. It is interpreted at the stock exchange as a prolongation of the war. The New York roads were not affected so favorably as the western shares, the greatest rise being in Erie, which was equal to 1 per cent over the closing rates of last evening. The western roads were very buoyant, and the advance was generally equal to 2 to 3 per cent. Illinois Central was one of the strong favorites.

An arrest was made to-day for passing \$20 treasury notes altered to 50s.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1863. Special to Chicago Tribune.—Captain W. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Ohio, has received the following official dispatch:

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 29th, 1863. THE COMMANDER AND GEN. DEC 3 1863. The enemy attacked us early this morning in force, but we repulsed them with considerable loss. All is well.

[Signed] A. E. BURKSIDE, Major General.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 30. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The great blow anxiously anticipated so long was struck yesterday morning. Reinforced by the troops of Sam. Jones, Jackson and Williams, Longstreet sought to annihilate the Army of the Ohio, by coup de guerre. He selected seven picked regiments. Skirmishing commenced on Sunday night at ten o'clock, and continued sharply until near daylight of Monday, on our left before Fort Saunders, commanded by Gen. Ferrero and defended by the 79th New York, Benjamin's 3d U. S. Artillery, and Backley's Rhode Island battery.

Our pickets were driven in, and the enemy had possessed themselves of some rifle pits, but the Massachusetts boys drove them back, when suddenly the rebel storming party, led by the 15th and 17th Georgia and 13th Mississippi, under cover of our own retreating men, came to the assault.

They approached to within one hundred yards of the fort, unharmed. Then commenced a series of desperate and daring attacks, stubborn resistance, death, carnage and horror, scarcely equalled during the war. Those men were the veterans of the Potomac—the flower of Longstreet's army, and confident of promised victory, plunged into a boiling hail of lead.

Wires had been stretched from stump to stump in front of the works, by Capt. Poe. Over these the advancing enemy fell in confused heaps with the killed and wounded around them.

Our artillery men hurled shell by hand; forward, over the impediments came the doomed rebels! Hot, and hotter, became the battle, until the ground over which they passed was carpeted with the slain. The ditch was piled with dead, wounded and dying.

Not one of their side faltered—not a score of the gallant stormers escaped. The sun, rising, looked down through the cold mist and chill frost of that November morning upon the remains of an army.

One thousand killed, wounded and prisoners was the cost of the assault of Fort Saunders. Nobly has it sustained the reputation of its namesake and avenged his fall! Among the killed is Col. Girarde of the 13th Massachusetts. Lieut. Colonel O'Brien, the brother of Mrs. Brownlow, is a prisoner.

Gen. Burnside offered them an armistice from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., to remove their wounded and bury their dead. It was accepted. The rebel officers and prisoners express astonishment at the strength of our works and the valor of our men.

Our loss will not reach eighty, all told. Over fifty of these are the men of the 27th Kentucky, captured on the south of the river.

Whether Longstreet is satisfied with the impregnable of Knoxville, we know not.

but we await his next movement with confidence.

Besides 250 prisoners, we have three battle flags. One of them was planted on our works at one time.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

Special to the Tribune.—A telegram from the front says the wounded will be sent to this city to-morrow.

General Butler has determined to make the department of Virginia and North Carolina pay his way, as the department of the Gulf did under his command. He charges one per cent. on all goods transported. The money derived from these sources goes into the provost marshal fund, which he purposes to administer for internal improvements. General Butler has not so determined to require an oath of allegiance from every person who desires to remain within his lines. Those who refuse will be sent south. General Butler is organizing, with great rapidity, a force of colored cavalry. It is expected this force will do good service against guerrillas. One of the most notorious leaders of these desperadoes, major Harrold, who was captured by a squad of colored infantry is already recorded, stands a good chance of being hung as a spy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. Times' special.—Secretary Chase at the last session provided against any contingency which might arise from congress being opposed to the administration and a prosecution of the war, and can get along without any further financial legislation by this congress. He had on hand December 1st, \$1,100,000,000, as follows: Balance \$24,000,000; \$115,000,000; balance of \$50,000,000; \$10,000,000; balance in treasury, \$29,000,000; balance in legal tenders, \$40,000,000; balance in interest bearing treasury notes, \$350,000,000; balance in internal revenue, \$80,000,000; balance in 10-40 loan notes, \$10,000,000; balance in tariff-bearing treasury notes, \$70,000,000.

Special to World.—Gen. Meade has not been superseded as yet, and he may not be at all, though Generals Sedgwick and Hooker are most confidently talked of as his successors. The president is not well enough to give the subject his attention, and it is probable there will be much delay in the decision. Nothing of interest in the army. But few rebel pickets have again appeared on the Rapidan.

New York, Dec. 1. The capture of Corpus Christi has already been reported, but the following particulars are of interest:

The Memphis Argus has just received from its special correspondent with the Brazos Santiago expedition the following news: We left Brazos Pass the evening of November 17th. The following afternoon several regiments landed on Mustang Island, and marched nearly all night, reaching the vicinity of the rebel works about daylight. A slight skirmishing took place between our advance, which was three miles across that island so that no one might escape, while the gambol Monongahela threw a number of 11-inch shells among the rebels, which immediately caused a panic.

Half an hour later, when General Kane came up with two regiments in line on the left, the rebels threw a white flag on the point of a bayonet and made an unconditional surrender of their fort, troops and munitions of war. This capture of a company of artillery and a squadron of cavalry was effected without the loss of a man.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

Special to Times.—The democratic members of the House will assemble in caucus Saturday night to nominate candidates for House officers. The race will be between Cox and Pendleton, both from Ohio.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Cotton quiet, 80c; flour quiet and unchanged 63 3/4c; extra state 115 1/2c. H. O. wheat quiet, unchanged; 115 1/4c. Mid-western club; 150 1/2c. Winter red western corn market unchanged; pork quiet, and unchanged; lard steady 11 1/2c; whiskey firmer; stocks dull and lower; money exchange, unchanged; gold 52 1/2c.

The latest news by the Scotia, contains a report from the London Spectator that Earl Russell leaves the British cabinet, to be succeeded by Earl Clarendon.

CINCINNATI, 11th. The reward for the capture of Morgan has been increased to \$5000.

A special to the Commercial, dated Cumberland Gap, says there was fighting yesterday at Walker's Ford, 20 miles from the Gap, between Foster and Longstreet's cavalry, while the latter was attempting to cross Church river. They were repulsed with a loss of 50. We captured 4 pieces of artillery. Two of our engineers were found murdered in the woods.

In the assault on Knoxville, 29th, the rebels lost over 1000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.

Flour no sales. Wheat declined 1/2c. No 1 spring in store 1 1/2; 1 1/2 milling delivered. Dressed hogs firm and advancing.

GENERAL HARDEE AND THE STRAGGLER.—We recently heard a camp story, which we think is worthy of being preserved in print. While on a forced march in some of the army movements in Mississippi, last summer, General Hardee came up with a straggler who had fallen some distance in the rear of his command. The General ordered him forward, when the soldier replied that he was weak and broken down, not even having had half rations for several days.

"That's hard," replied the General, "but you must push forward, my good fellow, and join your command, or the provost guard will take you in hand."

The soldier halted, and looking up at the General, asked: "Aint you General Hardee?"

"Yes," replied the General.

"Didn't you write 'Hardee's Tactics'?"

"Yes."

"Well, General, I've studied them tactics, and know 'em by heart. You've got an order that to double column at half distance, aint you?"

"Well," said the General, "what has that order to do with your case?"

"I'm a good soldier, General, and obey all that is possible to be obeyed; but if your orders can show me an order in your tactics, or anybody else's tactics, to double distance on half rations, then I'll give in."

The General, with a hearty laugh, admitted that there were not tactics to meet the case, and, putting arms to his horse, rode forward.—Savannah Repub.

ANOTHER NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—The "National Conservative Union Committee," has called a National Convention to meet at Cincinnati December 3d, for the purpose of consultation and taking such action as may be deemed most effective to secure the nomination and election of Conservative men in the approaching Presidential campaign. This "party" has a candidate still alive, John Bell; and there is no reason to doubt that his political sentiments are still "conservative," for he continues to act with the "great conservative party of the country now in arms against the constitutional authorities.—N. Y. Rev.ning Post.

A regiment of colored troops, from Maryland, 1,000 strong, reached New York Wednesday evening, en route to New Orleans. They were quartered at the Park Barracks, and met with no molestation! They sailed for New Orleans Thursday.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia Thursday by the United States Christian Commission, the sum of \$10,000 was realized for the benefit of the Union prisoners at Richmond.

SOLD FOR TAXES.—The Arlington estate near Alexandria, Va., lately occupied by Gen. Robert E. Lee, and the Curtis mill property adjoining, are advertised to be sold for unpaid taxes, &c., under recent acts of Congress. The tax due on the Arlington estate is \$62,97; penalty, \$16,01.

The foreign diplomatists at Washington are said to consider the occupation of Brownsville by Banks as one of the most important successes of the war, and calculated to lead to most important consequences in our foreign as well as domestic relations. It is considered as certain to bring the new French pretensions on this continent to a head.

THE MISSISSIPPI CLOSED.—We learn that the Mississippi is frozen over so that teams cross on the ice at Prairie du Chien.

FOUND.—In the street a diamond for cutting glass. The owner can hear of it by calling at the office.

MARRIED.

In this city, December 3d, by Rev. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. W. C. BURROWS, of Tarrytown, and Miss MARGARET M. DUNN, of New York City, both of New York City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

Theoretically and Practically Taught!!

PROF. H. J. TURNER will continue his French classes on the 1st of December, at 21-story in Prince's Block.

ORAL INSTRUCTION.

A juvenile class will assemble on Saturday, 12th inst., at 7 P. M. in the school of the Prince's Block, for the purpose of oral instruction in French.

CONVULSION OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of John Stone, deceased, the court of the county of Rock, do hereby order that the said estate be sold, and the proceeds thereof be distributed to the heirs of the said estate.

VALUABLE WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

80 ACRES of Johnson's, twelve miles from the city of Janesville, do hereby offer for sale, a valuable tract of land, and a good building site, and a good place for a farm.

LAND FOR SALE IN MAGNOLIA.

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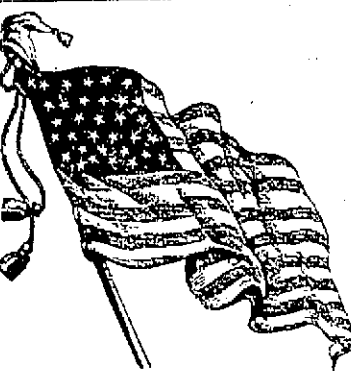
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The Ballinger Murder.—The grand jury of Juneau county having failed to find indictments against the soldiers charged with the killing of Mr. Ballinger, at New Lisbon last fall, they will now be tried by court martial. It is said the most prominent one in the affair has escaped.

The New Jersey copperheads intend to repudiate greenbacks after the second Tuesday of January next, on the ground that no securities have been placed in the hands of the state authorities for their redemption. Bad for Camden and Amboy.

Work of the 30th Regiment.—Returns from all the companies of this regiment,—two of them being up the Missouri river—have been received. The total vote for the regiment is 559, for Lewis, to 20 for Palmer.

The Missouri senate has passed a bill repealing the old law prohibiting whites teaching slaves to read and write. The senate on a last vote was tied on the second reading of the bill to call a state convention.

The Great Victory at Chattanooga.

RECAPITULATION OF CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, November 23d.

Sir: On the 23d instant, at 11:30 in the forenoon, General Grant ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle as if on parade.

The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle pits, and from the summit of Mission Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, so regularly was it all done.

The line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, reached our picket lines and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who replied and ran into their advanced line of rifle pits. After their skirmishers, and into them, along the center of the line of 25,000 troops which General Thomas had so quickly displayed, until we opened fire. Prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and that it was too late to send to their camps for reinforcements, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight.

At three in the afternoon the known advanced position of Orchard Knob, and the lines right and left, were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night. The next day at daylight General Thomas had 5,000 men across the Tennessee, and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about six miles above Chattanooga.

The rebel steamer Dunbar was captured at the right moment, and rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over 6,000 men. By nightfall General Thomas had seized the extremity of Missionary Ridge nearest the river, and was intrenching himself. General Howard, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and center. General Hooker scaled the slope of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels around the point, captured some 2,000 prisoners, and established himself high up on the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now transports were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelley's Ferry, whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads, and twice across the Tennessee on the pontoon bridge brought us our supplies.

All night the point and Mission Ridge, on the extreme left, and the side of Lookout Mountain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp fires of loyal troops.

The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of General Hooker's battle was fought above our clouds, but from which he emerged from the view, but from which his nightfall was heard.

At midnight the sky cleared, and the full moon, "the traitor's doom," shone upon the beautiful scene. A lone soldier upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on. Then at sunset a brigade sent from Chattanooga crossed the Chattanooga creek and opened communication with Hooker.

General Grant's headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d, and the day of the 24th, were in Wood's redoubt, except when in the course of the day he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th, the stars and stripes were hoisted on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain. Hooker moved to descend the mountain, and striking Mission Ridge at the Ross Valley Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman, or marching for the railroad and raising the step of Chattanooga. They had vacated the valley of Chattanooga, and they abandoned that of Chickamauga.

The 20-pounders and 41-inch rifles of Wood's redoubt opened on Mission Ridge, Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, which with rifle bullets, answered, and the cannonade, thus commenced, continued all day. Shot and shell screaming from Orchard Knob to Missionary Ridge, and from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's redoubt, over the heads of General Grant and Thomas and their staffs, who were with us in this favorable position from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre. The headquarters were under fire all day long. Cannonading and musketry were heard from General Sherman, and General Howard marched the 11th corps to join him.

Gen. Thomas sent out skirmishers, who drove in the enemy's pickets, and chased them into their intrenchments, and at the foot of Mission Ridge Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, intrenched on a high knoll just to that on which Sherman himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made.

Sherman reached the edge of the crest and held his ground for it seemed to no, an hour but was bloodily repulsed by rebels.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers followed by a deployed line of battle, some two miles in length. At the signal of loaded shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels.

The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the gray rebels swarm out of the ledge line of rifle-pits in numbers which surprised us, and over the base of the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and went on to their top.

Some regiments passed on and swarmed up the steep side of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the line. The attempt appeared most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to assault the assailants.

The men cheered answering to cheers, the men cheered upward. They gathered to the points least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted upon the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them. A well directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit, and the driver leaping his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured, with cheers.

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, between Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

into position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns. Caissons were searched for ammunition.

The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces, and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades across.

A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Baird's line, held engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgement was soon effected.

The other assault to the right of our center gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled.

Hooker coming in favorable position swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

Bragg's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of maneuvering and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the center is broken. Burnside is relieved from danger in East Tennessee.

Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued. Kentucky and the southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

To-night the estimate of captures is several thousand of prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery.

Our loss for so great a victory is not severe. Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats toward Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit.

To-day I viewed the battlefield, which extends for six miles along Mission Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

Probably not so well directed, so well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But our assaults were repulsed, but that assault by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since Bragg sent to General Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove any non-combatants who might still be in Chattanooga. The rebels have been returned, but the non-combatants having removed from this vicinity it is probable that non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster Gen'l.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Chicago via Union Pacific Depot.

Last Night's Report.

SPECIAL TO POST.—It is rumored that Meade will be removed from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that a new commander will lead the army in a campaign. The army is in good spirits.

There is no truth in the rumors that Secretary Chase will apply to the banks for a new loan. New national banks will have an opportunity to take some 5 per cent. treasury notes, if the directors wish it.

The military authorities received a telegram this morning from Gen. Foster, who was joined at Cumberland Gap by the forces previously sent thither by Burnside to guard that important point. The troops under the former might perhaps be able to inflict some damage on the rear of General Longstreet, who is retreating into Virginia. Gen. Sherman would reach the neighborhood of Knoxville to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. The falling back of Meade's army had a marked influence upon stocks to-day, and the whole list of railroad shares. This new move of the Potomac army puts an entire new aspect upon the stock exchange. It is interpreted as the military exchange as a prolongation of the war. The New York roads were not affected so favorably as the western shares, the greatest rise being in Erie, which was equal to 14 per cent in the closing rates of last evening. The western roads were very buoyant, and the advance was generally equal to 24 3/4 per cent. Illinois Central was one of the strongest shares.

An arrest was made to-day for passing \$20 treasury notes altered to \$50. CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1863.

SPECIAL TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—Captain W. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Ohio, has received the following official dispatch:

VIA CINCINNATI GAZETTE, Dec. 2nd. The enemy attacked us early this morning in force, but we repulsed them with considerable loss. A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

SPECIAL TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—The great blow anxiously anticipated so long was struck yesterday morning. Reinforced by the troops of Sam. Jones, Jackson and Williams, Longstreet sought to annihilate the army of the Ohio, by coup de guerre. He selected seven picked regiments. Skirmishing commenced on Sunday night, at ten o'clock, and continued sharp until near daylight of Monday, on our left front before Fort Saunders, commanded by Gen. Fetter and defended by the 79th New York, Benjamin's 3d U. S. Artillery, and Buckley's Rhode Island battery.

Our pickets were driven in, and the enemy had possessed themselves of some rifle-pits, but the Massachusetts boys drove them back, when suddenly the rebel storming party, led by the 16th and 17th Georgia, and 13th Mississippi, under cover of our own retreating men, came to the assault.

They approached to within one hundred yards of the fort, unharmed. Then commenced a series of desperate and daring attacks, stubborn resistance, death, carnage and horror, scarcely equalled during the war. Those men were the veterans of the Potomac—the flower of Longstreet's army, and confident of promised victory, plunged into a boiling hail of lead.

Vires had been stretched from stump to stump in front of the works, by Capt. Poe. Over these the advancing column fell in confused heaps with the killed and wounded around them.

Our artillery men buried shell by hand; forward, over the impediments came the doomed rebels! Hot, and hotter, became the battle, until the ground over which they passed was carpeted with the slain. The ditch was piled with dead, wounded and dying.

Not one of their side faltered—not a score of the gallant stormers escaped. The sun, rising, looked down from November morning and chill frost of that November morning upon the remains of an army.

One thousand killed, wounded and prisoners was the cost of the assault of Fort Saunders. Nobly has it sustained the reputation of its namesake and revenged the fall. Among the killed is Col. Girarde, of the 13th Massachusetts. Lieut. Colonel O'Brien, the brother of Mrs. Browlow, is a prisoner.

Gen. Burnside offered them an armistice from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., to remove the wounded from the field. The rebels refused. Over 600 of these are the men of the 27th Kentucky, captured on the south of the river.

Whether Longstreet is satisfied with the impregnable of Knoxville, we know not, but we await his next movement with confidence.

Besides 250 prisoners, we have three battle flags. One of them was planted on our works at one time.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. Special to the Tribune.—A telegram from the front says the wounded will be sent to this city to-morrow.

General Butler has determined to make the department of Virginia and North Carolina pay its way, as the department of the Gulf did while under his command. He charges one percent on all goods for transportation. The money derived from these sources goes into the provost marshal fund, which he purposes to administer for internal improvements. General Butler has also determined to require an oath of allegiance from every person who desires to remain within his lines. Those who refuse will be sent south. General Butler is organizing, with great rapidity, a force of colored cavalry. It is expected this force will do good service against guerrillas. One of the most notorious leaders of these desperadoes, major Burroughs, whose capture by a squad of colored infantry is already recorded, stands a good chance of being hung as a spy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. Times' special.—Secretary Chase at the last session provided against any contingency which might arise from congress being opposed to the administration and a prosecution of the war, and can get along without any further financial legislation by this congress. He had on hand December 1st, \$1,180,000,000, as follows: Balance 52d unpaid, \$115,000,000; balance of \$50,000,000 loan, \$10,000,000; balance in treasury, \$22,000,000; balance in legal tenders, \$40,000,000; balance in interest-bearing treasury notes, \$350,000,000; balance in internal revenue, \$80,000,000; balance in 10-40 loan notes, \$40,000,000; balance in tariff-bearing treasury notes, \$70,000,000.

Special to World.—Gen. Meade has not been superseded as yet, and he may not be at all, though General Schuylkill and Hooker are most confidently talked of as his successors. The subject is not well enough to give the president his attention, and it is probable there will be much in the air. But few rebel pickets have again appeared on the New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, French and Practically Taught!!

PROF. H. J. TURNER will commence a class of beginners, on Tuesday the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the recitation room, 21 story in Faneuil Hall.

ORAL INSTRUCTION.

A juvenile class will assemble on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., in the school room, to make a collection of the names of the children of the city, to be used in the school.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of John Sherry, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Frank and George Sherry, representing the said deceased, and the report of the referee, the court on the first day of December, 1863, leaving property in said county, and praying that the said court should order the said property to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be paid to the said Frank and George Sherry, the court on the first day of December, 1863, ordered that the said property be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be paid to the said Frank and George Sherry, the court on the first day of December, 1863, ordered that the said property be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be paid to the said Frank and George Sherry.

FOR SALE.

WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD FAMILY FURNITURE, and a large stock of goods, at a low price, at the residence of the undersigned, at the corner of the city.

VALUABLE WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

80 ACRES in Johnston, twelve miles from the city of Janesville, there is offered to be sold a valuable tract of land, containing 80 acres, of good white oak wood. The land is of good quality, and is well adapted for farming. The price is \$1000, and is payable in cash.

LAND FOR SALE IN MAGNOLIA.

80 ACRES, unimproved, mostly prairie, situated about four miles from the city of Janesville, and is well adapted for farming. The price is \$1000, and is payable in cash.

SORGO.

WILL have received a supply of the SORGO, or Northern Sugar Mill, published by Appleton & Co., Chicago. This work is indispensable for the cultivation and management of the sugar plant.

STORE FOR SALE!

STORE IN BATES BLOCK, now occupied by G. B. Dexter as a jewelry shop, is offered for sale at a low price, on favorable terms. One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time given on the balance. Apply to A. HORN, 101 N. 2nd St., Janesville.

Wheeler & Wilson's

THE most perfect and reliable Sewing Machine ever made. It is simple, durable, and easy to use. It is the best for all kinds of sewing, and is the most popular of all the machines.

MRS. S. M. COE, Agent.

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THE MACHINES

are furnished at Chicago Prices, and Full instruction given with each sale.

Great Bargain!

STOCK OF GOODS AND HOUSE FOR SALE!

OFFER FOR SALE my Dwelling House and the stock of goods in my store. The opportunity is a rare one, and is offered at a low price. The house is a two-story brick house, and is well adapted for a family. The stock of goods is a large and valuable one, and is offered at a low price.

Gilt Frames.

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT, for sale at a low price, at the residence of the undersigned, at the corner of the city.

A regiment of colored troops, from Maryland, 1,000 strong, reached New York Wednesday evening, en route to New Orleans. They were quartered at the Park Barracks, and met with no molestation! They sailed for New Orleans Thursday.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia Thursday by the United States Christian Commission, the sum of \$10,000 was realized for the benefit of the Union prisoners at Richmond.

SOLD FOR TAXES.—The Arlington estate near Alexandria, Va., lately occupied by Gen. Robert E. Lee, and the Custis mill property adjoining, are advertised to be sold for unpaid taxes, &c., under recent acts of Congress. The tax due on the Arlington estate is \$62,071; penalty, \$45,074.

The foreign diplomats at Washington are said to consider the occupation of Brownsville by Banks as one of the most important successes of the war, and calculated to lead to most important consequences in our foreign as well as domestic relations. It is considered as certain to bring the new French pretensions on this continent to a head.

The Mississippi Closed.—We learn that the Mississippi is frozen over so that teams cross on the ice at Prairie du Chien.

FOUND.—In the street a diamond for cutting glass. The owner can hear of it by calling at this office.

MARRIED.

In this city, December 3d, by Rev. G. W. Lawrence, M. W. C. BURNHARDT, of Burlington, and Miss MAIRIE KENT, daughter of Oliver Hensley, Esq., of La Prairie.

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Gilt Frames.

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Rich! Rare! Beautiful!

MUCH THE RICHEST

AND

Most Extensive

assortment of

GOLD, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

AND

Clocks, Watches,

AND

JEWELRY,

over exhibited to the citizens of this town, in our building at the corner of the street.

J. A. DENELL,

In the Myers House Block,

Corner of Main and Milwaukee Streets,

JANESVILLE.

For the luxury and exquisite finish of his Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, J. A. Denell is very thankful; that he can satisfy the most exacting and refined taste, and his prices are so low, that he can satisfy the most exacting and refined taste, and his prices are so low, that he can

Milwaukee & Prairie du C. Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

Michigan Central Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

New York Central Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

Illinois Central Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

New York & Erie Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

Great American Line.

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Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

Michigan Southern.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

Lake Shore Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

Summer Arrangement.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

Grand Haven Route.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special Tax will be levied on the owners of real estate in the City of Milwaukee, for the purpose of improving the streets and sidewalks of the City.

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SALE OF FORFEITED MORTGAGED LANDS.

Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands, Wisconsin, Wis., Sept. 28th, 1863.

Advertisement of Forfeited Mortgaged Lands in Rock County.

Notice is hereby given, that the following lands, which have been forfeited by reason of non-payment of taxes, will be sold at public auction, on the 1st day of October, 1863.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Broad Gauge, Double Track Route.
SEVEN TRAINS DAILY
From Dunkirk and Buffalo to New York, Boston, Washington, Norwich, Fall River, New Haven, New London, New Bedford, Stonington, Philadelphia, Springfield, Newport, Albany, Bridgeport, Providence, Worcester, Concord.

CALIFORNIA & EUROPE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS
FROM CHICAGO and the West, via Lake and Lake Superior, to Europe, via the Great Northern Railway.

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1863. 1863.

Pennsylvania Central
DOUBLE TRACK
RAILROAD
(With its connections.)

Three Daily Trains from PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

With its connections to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

Great Western Railway Company's EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

Trains leave for Chicago, as follows:
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 11:40 A.M.
From Chicago at 11:40 A.M.

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acres, No 4 at 4 sec 1, town 2, range
ed 2 by Minnimore, 6 by Beloit road, 2
2, w by Lovejoy, 4 sec 1, 10 4 62

2 acres in lot 4, sec 1, town 2, range 12,
and sec 2, town 2, range 12, 60 9
1/2 sw q sec 85, town 2, range 12, 20 9
with, 20 9 sec 86, w h of lots 2, sec 2, town
2, range 12, 40 9

Ac A M C Smith, c 1/2 sw q sec 26, town
2, range 12, 40 9

c 100 acres in w h sec 1, town 2, range
12 in Blanta estate, 492

c 1/2 ac 2, town 2, range 12, 492

in nw h sec 4 sec 2, town 2, range 12,
by highway S W by lot 2, by Whit-
toney, w by Whitman and Quincy, 4 55

J. L. JAMES,
of Rock County.

August the 25th, 1888.
Sexton

Tax Notice.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Cincinnati, Wis., Office of 22d, 1868.

I DO hereby notice to all persons interested, that
to make application to you at court, that I
will take the first day of January next as term
day of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, of James
the 7th day of December, A.D. 1868, at 10
o'clock of the day, for any or so much thereof
may be desired, for judgment against the
city, bonds, process or other suits of law
and there to be made and filed with
of said court, for the unpaid taxes levied by
the council of the city of Jewellville for city
for the year 1868, and changed upon the
particulars of judgments and assessments
and payment for said year; and all persons inter-
ested, are requested to attend at such term of
and after such notice, (if any they may
and application.)

WYOMING FORD, Jr.

Treasurer of the City of Janesville.

COUSIN COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 Edward Jay, David H. Rabbit, Wm. H. H. and Mary and, et al., Pet'rs.
 vs.
 The State of Wisconsin, Defendant.
 A Judgment of said and foreclosures of
 present court of the County of Rock, made on
 the 1st day of August, 1888, in favor of the above
 named parties, and against the above named defend-
 ant, as well as new decree, at public auction, to
 sell you
 at a Public sale of OCTOBER, 1888,
 at the forenoon of that day, on the middle-
 of the County of Rock of Wisconsin, in
 the following pieces or parcels of land de-
 scribed following as the north half of the north-
 east quarter of the south half of the north-
 east quarter of section number 19 in township number
 24 range number 1 west, meridian, lying and be-
 lying in the town of Rock, County of Rock, State
 of Wisconsin, and made part thereof as shall be sufficient to
 satisfy the amount due the plaintiff in said judgment
 of said said said said said said said said said
 I, T. E. RABBIT, Clerk, Rock Co.
 & DAWES, ATTORNEYS.

at the hour and place above men-

[illegible]

in time judgment against you, for the sum of
hundred and thirty-two and 53-100 dollars, with
interest at the rate of eight per cent. per an-

the first at the rate of \$1440 a year, and the second at
 and sixty-one days, less costs and charges
 this net sum. Dated Dec. 17th, 1868.
 [Imp.] J. A. JENSON,
 District Atty., Jefferson, Wis.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 In case of J. A. Jenson, vs. James
 Thomas, Jr., et al. Chicago St. rail and Bond
 and Loan Road Company, The Junction and Muskegon
 R. R. Company, Sidney Allen and Hiram
 J. De La.

I, Geo. W. Smith, of and by virtue of the authority of fore-
 closure and sale rendered in the above entitled ca-
 se the 27th day in December, A. D. 1869, in favor
 of the above named plaintiff, do hereby certify that
 the above named judgment, I will take for sale and sell at pub-
 lic auction to the highest bidder on the steps in front
 of the Judges' Room in the city of Jefferson, in said
 county of Rock, on the 1st day of December, 1869.

hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of that day
 following described mortgaged premises, to wit:—

the southwest quarter of section number 16, township 14 north, range 102 west, about six acres of land. Dated Oct. 20th, A. D. 1886. Signed, J. H. McNEIL, of Rock County, Wis., and J. E. Cady, of Rock County, Wis.

LEGISLATIVE COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

James Moore, plaintiff, against Alvin C. Frisdo, and John C. Frisdo, defendants.

Attorneys, J. H. McNeil and J. E. Cady.

County of Wisconsin—To Alvin C. Frisdo, and John C. Frisdo:

Ye are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in this action, which is filed in the clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock County, County of Wisconsin, in said County, a copy of which is enclosed to you, on or before the 20th day of November, 1886, and to send a copy of your answer to said complaint to the undersigned at their said City, within twenty days after the date of this summons, and to appear on the 20th day of said November, 1886, at the time and place above specified, to defend against the claims of the plaintiff.

and if you fail to answer the said complaint
the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action
will be entitled to the relief demanded in the

SEAN, PETER & BAILEY,
Plaintiffs.
vs.
JANEVIL, Wm.
Defendant.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

Plaintiff at the estate of William C. Taylor,
deceased.

Reading and filing the petition of Charles G. Williams, the administrator of said estate, representing that he is prepared to settle his account, and that the same may be adjusted, it is ordered that the said petition be read and filed in the court on the 1st day of January, in said county, at the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that the said Charles G. Williams do publish a copy of this order for three weeks, once in each week, prior to and bearing date with the date of said daily newspaper in said city, on or about, 1893.

THE COURT, ANS' P. F. FRICHARD, County Judge.

CHIEF CLERK FOR ROCK COUNTY.

J. Benson, Plaintiff, against: Lyman J. Barrows, J. S. Barrows, Thomas A. Green, Henry H. Green, Samuel A. Cornell, James Thompson, John A. Thompson, Adam A. Thompson, John H. Hall, J. F. Corbett, A. B. Hall, Josiah H. Reed, H. B.

A. Harbutt, Sylvester S. Bliss, The Niagara
Lead Company, Abram M. Brunninger, Augustus
C. Charles E. Reynolds, Frederick W. Devost,

[illegible]

I am hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Nelson C. Rexton, plaintiff, which was filed in the court of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock

of the city of Jeneville, in said county, on the day of November, 1893, of which a copy is hereby certified and herewith served upon you, said defendant, in answer on you, at our office, in said Jeneville twenty days after the service herof, except the day of such service. If you fail to appear at the court for the return demanded in the command, signed at Jeneville, Nevada, the 9th day of November, 1893, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the return demanded in the command, signed at Jeneville, Nevada, the 9th day of November, 1893.

W. C. CLARK & HAWES,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

NOTICE.—Take notice that on the fourth day of November, A D 1903, came upon my land, a female, in the town of Jeneville, Colono county, Nevada, and duly laid claim by my own right but full claim, appearing to be five or six years old, one white hind footed and a spavin on one of the hind legs. It is about three years old.

JOSEPH B. BLAIR,
Owner.

LADIES CLOTHS!
RECEIVED this day a beautiful assortment of Ladies Cloths, at old prices.
SMITH & BUSTWICK,
10-13, 1893.

W. A. HENRY'S PREPARATIONS for the Hair
are used with a great variety of other Medicines, as Dyas, so, at the sign of the Golden Horse, 10-13, 1893.

W. A. HENRY,
10-13, 1893.

O. B. COOLWELL.